

CHANTOS-VALSE

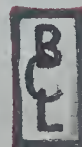


PAR
HENRI DEUTSCH DE LA MEURTHE

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IMP. G. MERGAULT & C^{ie} PARIS



SANTOS-VALSE

Jouée à Paris au Banquet de SANTOS DUMONT
le 11 Novembre 1901.

Henry DEUTSCH de la Meurthe

PIANO

Moderato

ff

Poco rit.

Mouvt de Valse

sf

p

Rit.

a Tempo

p

Cresc.

mf

Dim.

pp

Très léger

mf

f

sf

Rit. a Tempo

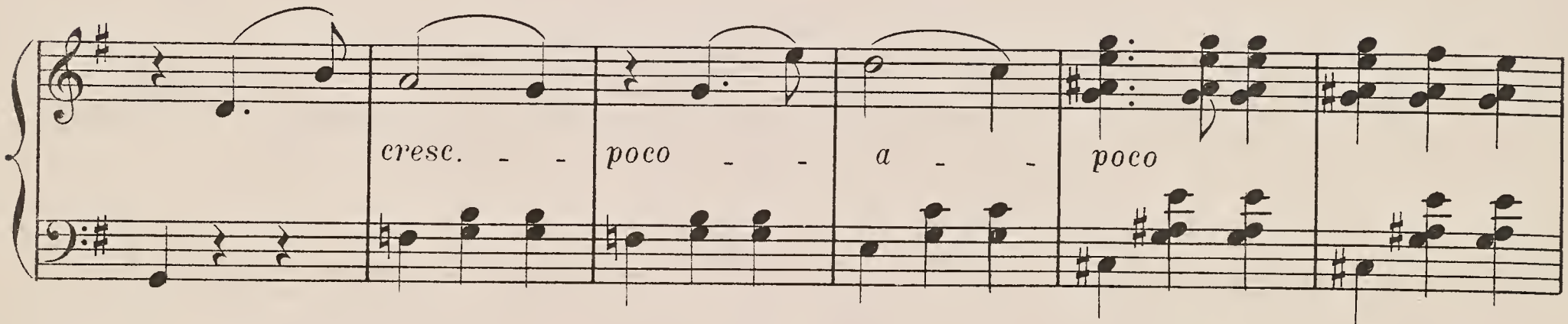
mf

f

sonore

f *f* sonore

f





Très doux

p

The first system of musical notation for piano, consisting of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first measure features a half note chord in the bass and a half note chord in the treble, with an accent (^) over the treble note. The subsequent measures show a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is placed above the first measure of the second system.

p

The second system of musical notation for piano, continuing the piece. It features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is placed above the first measure of the second system.

The third system of musical notation for piano, continuing the piece. It features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass.

Rit. a Tempo

p

The fourth system of musical notation for piano, continuing the piece. It features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is placed above the first measure of the second system.

Cresc.

The fifth system of musical notation for piano, continuing the piece. It features a melodic line in the treble and a harmonic accompaniment in the bass. A crescendo (*Cresc.*) dynamic marking is placed above the first measure of the second system.



